

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

Union State Convention.

At the Union State Convention held in Burlington on Tuesday, 11th inst., to nominate Presidential Electors, the nominating Committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

For Electors at Large.—Daniel Kellogg, of Brattleboro, Albert L. Catlin, of Burlington.

For District Electors.—First Dist., S. M. Dorr, of Rutland; second Dist., Ryland Fletcher, of Cavendish; Third Dist., Jas. W. Simpson, of Craftsbury. Owing to a lack of space and time we are obliged to omit a detailed report of the Convention.

## The Elections.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on Tuesday, 11th inst., have, according to the returns thus far received, resulted in a glorious Union triumph.

Pennsylvania, it is thought, will give a Union majority of from 15,000 to 20,000, with a gain of four members of Congress.

Indiana goes heavily for the Union, re-electing Gov. Morton by about 20,000 majority. Colfax has been elected by over 1,000 majority.

Ohio Union majority will reach 40,000, and she makes a gain of nine members of Congress.

Cox and Voorhees are defeated. The vote of the soldiers, in the field and hospitals, now indicate that the result will be three to one for the Union.

## The Peace Congress.

D. Appleton & Co., of New York city, published on Saturday, Oct. 8th, a new book entitled "A report of the proceedings in the secret session of the Conference Convention, for proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, held at Washington, D. C., in February, A. D. 1861, by L. E. Chittenden, one of the delegation." 1 vol., 8vo.; cloth; 626 pages. Price \$5.

It is understood that Mr. Chittenden, during the Peace Congress, was a "chief taking notes" of the various speeches there made. There will be great and wide-spread curiosity to read the book which Mr. Chittenden has published—first, because of the well known ability of the author to do the work he has undertaken, thoroughly and truthfully; and, again, because it will now be of great interest to know what was then thought and said by many prominent Southerners who have since openly taken an active part in the present rebellion. Secretary Chase says that Mr. Chittenden's book "will form an important contribution to history." We have no doubt it will be eagerly sought after and read by a large and constantly increasing circle of readers.

## The National Sailor's Fair.

There will be a great Sailors' Fair held in Boston, early in November, 1864, to acquire means to found a Sailors' Home free to seamen and marines disabled in our naval service.

We trust this much-needed charity will receive warm encouragement from Vermonters.

Messrs. Edward Everett, John G. Whittey, Oliver Wendell Holmes, A. P. Peabody, James Russell Lowell and E. R. Whipple are an editorial council, to take charge of a daily paper to be printed during the period the Fair is open. Price of subscription to this paper is \$1.00, of which at least ten numbers will be issued. We trust our readers will cheerfully respond to this praiseworthy call. Contributions and subscriptions are solicited.

We will gladly receive and transmit any donations or subscriptions that may be made in aid of the Sailors' Home.

## The Water Question.

In our advertising columns will be seen a notice of an application that is about to be made to the Legislature now in session for a charter for an Acqueduct Company in St. Albans. We intend to speak at length in regard to this project at some convenient time. In the meanwhile the following article from the Newport News is suggestive to thoughtful property holders in our vicinity.

The company is fully organized and the work is fast approaching completion. The fountain head is a large and pure spring of water among the pines and cedars upon the hillside on the southeast side of the lake. The

dam and reservoir are about completed. Over a mile of ditches has been dug and the pipe laid, and if the weather permits, the work of pipe-laying will be going on in our streets next week.

When completed every house in town can for a small tax be supplied with the very best of water. It is proposed to establish a splendid fountain somewhere near the flagstaff, upon the square. This will be done by subscription, and we presume every citizen will contribute. With this supply of water, we feel confident that insurance policies can be renewed at a discount more than sufficient to pay all taxes on the same, so that in fact, property holders will be getting this water gratuitously.

The following is the list of votes given in the county of Franklin on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1864, for Senator to represent said county of Franklin in the General Assembly of the State of Vermont for the year ensuing:

	W. C. Smith	N. E. Wood	Wm. S. Johnson	Joseph Paul	E. E. Perkins	J. H. Whittey	A. H. Baker
Georgia	149	131	149	16	16	31	
St. Albans	293	206	204	124	122	130	
Swanton	183	182	183	108	108	108	
Richford	177	176	177	114	114	114	
Franklin	87	81	85	27	27	27	1
Shelburne	98	98	98	72	72	72	
Fairfield	157	157	157	175	175	175	
Fairfax	101	124	130	44	44	44	
Fletcher	81	87	81	69	69	69	
Bakersfield	117	99	117	66	64	64	
Enosburgh	158	98	152				
Berkshire	109	83	109	66	66	66	
Richford	114	114	113	75	75	75	
Montpelier	88	55	85	18	18	18	
Total	2198	1902	2006	974	970	1001	1

We are indebted to our townsman, the Rev. A. J. Sampson, for a copy of the "minutes of the General Convention of Vermont, with the report of the Corresponding Secretary, and the statistics of the Congregational churches and the annual report of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, 1864." It is a valuable pamphlet, of 90 pages, giving a great amount of information, presented in tabular form, neatly printed and of great interest to congregationalists and other religious bodies. An edition of three thousand copies was printed, and the circulation of such a publication will be productive of much present interest and future good. We are surprised however, that on page 38, the Rev. John Hough, Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue, Rev. E. W. Kellogg, and Rev. Dana Lamb are not represented among the starred or deceased life-members of the Missionary Society. They have "fought their fight and gone to their long homes" long since, and pains ought to be taken to have such lists carefully revised and made correct in every particular. The next Convention will be held at Burlington on Tuesday, June 20th, 1865—the exercises beginning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. George P. Tyler of Brattleboro, is chosen Preacher, and the Rev. Joseph Chandler, of West Brattleboro, substitute. It is unnecessary to state that this acceptable pamphlet was printed at the Vermont Chronicle office at Windsor.

In the list of casualties in the Vermont Brigade at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, we notice the following:

Third Regiment—Co. H, Milo S. Barber, Richford, shoulder, slight; E. D. Leach, Fairfield, hand, slight.

Fifth Regiment—Peter Boyat, Highgate, is reported as killed; Corporal Sidney M. Parker, Franklin, arm, severe; William Oliver, Highgate, thigh, slight; David Mayo, South Hero, arm, severe.

Sixth Regiment—Co. E, Oscar H. Sears, St. Albans, both feet, severe. Co. K, Jerry Arsino, Swanton, neck, slight.

Eleventh Regiment—Co. E, Sergeant John D. Sheridan, Swanton, hand, slight. Co. K, Julius M. Buck, Fairfield, head, slight. Co. L, Homer Searles, Alburgh, foot, slight. Co. D, George Austin, St. Albans, is reported missing.

In the whole brigade, 2 officers and 21 men killed; 12 officers and 211 men wounded and ten men missing—aggregate, 256.

The Transcript, (St. Albans), in publishing a list of electors of President, &c., in Vermont, inserts the name of "Eliakim P. Walton" in the 17th electoral board. This is an error. Ezekiel P. Walton, (father of Eliakim P.) was the elector.—Walton's Daily Journal.

There were other errors we find in the article to which our co-temporary refers, besides the one corrected as above. We regret that any blunders crept into the article which we aimed to have entirely reliable.

VERMONT POST-OFFICES.—Under the new postal law, establishing salaries for postmasters, Vermont has four offices in the second class with salaries over two thousand dollars, as follows: Burlington, salary, \$2,500; Montpelier, \$2,300; Rutland, \$2,200; Brattleboro, \$2,500. In the third class, with salaries of one thousand or over, there are seven offices, which are, Brandon, \$1,200; Middlebury, \$1,100; St. Albans, \$1,800; St. Johnsbury, \$1,500; Springfield, \$1,000; Windsor, \$1,300; Woodstock, \$1,500.

## Franklin County Court.

September Term, 1864.

The case of the State of Vermont vs. James Gibson, who was indicted at the present term for burglary and larceny, by entering the store of J. Russell Armstrong, September 28th, 1864, and stealing from the safe of Mr. Armstrong \$1000, the property of Benjamin F. Rugg, Esq., was pending last Thursday at the hour of our going to press. We continue, in brief, our court calendar, presuming it may be of general interest to our readers.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6. The attention of the judges of the County Court was called to erroneous statements printed in the St. Albans Daily Messenger, and it was claimed by Jasper Rand, Esq., on behalf of the prisoner, Gibson, that such publications of gross errors during the progress of this trial were calculated to create prejudice against the accused, especially if that daily paper should chance to fall into the hands of the jurors who were considering the case. The Court announced that upon a written motion and proof of the continuance of any such publications as Mr. Rand represented, the Court would issue an attachment and bring the printers of that paper before the Court to be dealt with for undertaking to interfere with the due execution of public justice. The trial then proceeded.

After completing the examination of Mr. B. F. Rugg, on behalf of the accused the following witnesses were introduced, in course, by counsel for the prisoner.

Mrs. James Gibson, (mother of the accused), Mrs. Morrissey, Edward C. Gallar, George Jaques, George S. Benson, William Watson, John Carroll, John McCarroll.

As rebutting evidence the State then introduced the testimony of J. R. Armstrong, Nelson H. Armstrong, R. R. Sherman, Charles Hibbard, of St. Johnsbury, C. E. James Roach, Jr., and Levi Newcomb, and with these witnesses the testimony on both sides was closed.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7. The opening argument on behalf of the Government was made by Dana R. Bailey, Esq. He was followed on behalf of the accused by Messrs J. Rand and H. S. Royce, whose arguments lasted until the adjournment of the Court at 6 o'clock P. M. In the evening a session of the Court was held, which was largely attended. The ill-contrived and poorly ventilated court room being packed with ladies and gentlemen who felt an intense interest in this peculiar and mysterious case. N. F. Wood, Esq., State's Attorney, completed his argument against the prisoner after 9 o'clock, and thereupon the Court adjourned.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8. Judge Aldis delivered his charge to the jury in the morning (after some motions for continuance had been disposed of) which lasted until after 11 o'clock, and then the case went to the jury. This charge was exceedingly interesting, able and impartial, and riveted the attention of the large audience of ladies and gentlemen in attendance from the commencement to the end. Concise, lucid in his statement of the general features of the case, keen and searching in his analysis of the testimony bearing upon the different points in issue, plain and methodical in the enunciation of the principles of the law which were to govern in the trial, His Honor, the presiding Judge, delivered one of the best charges it was ever the good fortune of the reporter hereof to listen to. The choice English and faultless diction of the charge, as well as the genial and kindly tone of humanity which pervaded it, were calculated both to challenge admiration and respect.

So far as regards the arguments of counsel in this case as well as in the murder trial which had preceded it, there was evidence of eloquence and industry—the counsel for the State discharging their duty with ability and energy—and the counsel for the accused arguing on his behalf at great length and with much force and effect. It was obvious that a great amount of labor had been expended in the preparation of this case on behalf of the prisoner as well as on behalf of the State; the Government attorney sparing no time, trouble and expense in sustaining the indictment found by the grand jury and the counsel for the accused equally vigilant and zealous in rebutting any testimony that might seem to establish his guilt. There was great public interest manifested in this case. It occupied the attention of the Court and jury nearly a whole week, and the community have hardly ceased being excited in regard thereto. The dark mystery that surrounded the burglary and theft at the time of the transaction, which the secret investigation before the grand jury and the public trial in court have increased rather than subdued, is by no means explained or removed.

The jury were occupied several hours in discussing the case among themselves, and at first were not agreed.

They came into court and sought further advice in regard to the law from the judge, and after receiving it, retired. At 7 o'clock they returned into court and upon being called by the County Clerk and interrogated as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict, the answer was that they had agreed.

The prisoner was then directed to arise and look at Mr. Charles R. Soule, the foreman of the jury, and the foreman was directed to look at the prisoner. "What say you Mr. Foreman, is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty" was the quick response, and the young prisoner, after having been incarcerated in the county jail since January 12, 1864, not having been able to procure bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, was once more set at liberty.

Messrs. Norman F. Wood, State's attorney, and Dana R. Bailey, managed the case on the part of the State, and Messrs. George F. Houghton, Human S. Royce and Edson & Rand, on behalf of the accused.

Park Louke of Essex, who had been found guilty of stealing a tub of butter in Franklin, in August, 1864, was then sentenced by the Court to be confined at hard labor in the State Prison, in Windsor, in the county of Windsor, for a period of eighteen calendar months, to be computed from the day of sentence, to pay costs of prosecution and to stand committed until sentence be complied with.

A civil case entitled Noble H. Buck vs. Azro B. Ashley, was then tried, being an action of trover for a tub of butter, attached by the defendant as Deputy Sheriff, with fourteen other tubs. After attachment was dissolved by a settlement of the suit, the plaintiff called on Mr. Ashley, the officer, to return the butter. One tub it appears was missing from the Milton freight depot where the butter was stored. The defendant claimed that he used proper care in storing the butter and was therefore not liable. This trial was heard, argued and ended, and submitted to the jury by Saturday evening.

Messrs. Ira A. Clark of Fairfax, and Myron Buck of St. Albans, were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. C. W. Witters of Milton, and H. S. Royce of St. Albans, were counsel for the defendant.

The Court announced, after canvassing the wishes and convenience of the Bar, that there would be no adjourned session of the Court for the trial of court cases, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1864, at which time there would also be one or more hearings in chancery.

MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 10. In the case Buck vs. Ashley, argued and submitted on Saturday, the jury reported their verdict, which had been sealed upon Saturday evening. They found a verdict for the plaintiff to recover \$14.70 damages and his costs. Clark and Buck for plaintiff, Witters and Royce for defendant.

The appealed case, Joseph B. Carroll, appellant, vs. Frank Minor, appellee, was then commenced, being an action of assumpsit to which a set-off was pleaded by the defendant.

This case occupied the Court one day in the trial and was submitted to the jury without argument, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Clark and Buck for plaintiff, C. Soule and Dewey & Noble for defendant.

THE CASE, R. Rugg vs. Baconsab et al, was commenced. This was an action of trespass on the freehold. This case occupied two days in the trial and the result was a verdict for plaintiff. Dewey and Noble for plaintiff, Clark and Edson for defendants.

This being the last jury case for trial, the Court then adjourned to Dec. 19, 1864.

In the case, State vs. Martha D. Clark, a motion for a new trial having been made by her attorneys, sentence was postponed to await the result of that motion, which is to be heard at the adjourned term in December.

The following "suggestions" appear on the door of our court house:

NOTICE. None but members of the Bar, clerks and elderly gentlemen, will be allowed to sit inside the bar.

By ORDER OF COURT. September Term, 1864.

Gentlemen will please make as little noise in and about the court house as possible. Perfect order inside must be preserved. Boys will not be allowed to run in and out without permission.

September Term, 1864.

Why does not Gen. McClellan resign his commission in the army? For nearly two years he has been drawing pay at the rate of between seven and eight thousand dollars a year from the Treasury, for doing nothing. Copperhead journals who are raving about the enormous expense of this war, may set that down as one item that their candidate might economize immediately.—Tribune

## WAR NEWS.

FROM GRANT.

There are voluminous official, and other dispatches as to the assault on our lines north of the James on Friday, but they add little to previous accounts. The rebels claim a victory, but Gen. Butler insists that our success was decided. Gen. Lee reports that our troops were driven from two lines of intrenchments, and that he captured 10 pieces of artillery, 200 horses and 500 prisoners. The rebel Gen. Gregg was killed and Gen. Bealton wounded. The rebels say their loss was small; our side say our loss is small, but the rebels suffered terribly, and that they were pursued till dark by Gen. Terry. The Herald's correspondent states that Gen. Butler was apprised beforehand of the intended attack, but it is evident the officers in actual command were not informed, for they were taken by surprise.

The following is Gen. Grant's latest dispatch:

CITY POINT, Oct. 10, 4:30 P. M.

Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday does not exceed 300 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Butler at 1000. The Richmond Whig of the 8th, in speaking of this battle, has the following:

"The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties we have to report Gen. Bratton, of South Carolina, badly wounded; Col. Haskell of the 7th South Carolina infantry, severely wounded in the face; and Maj. Haskins of the South Carolina artillery, also wounded. It is rumored that Gen. Geary was killed."

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Gen. Grant has been to Washington and returned to the front again on Saturday. The 5th and 9th corps advanced their lines on Friday, and took a few prisoners. They tell the usual story about "hard times in Richmond, despondency among rebel troops," &c.

Jeff Davis has returned to Richmond.

The evening passenger train on the Danville road has been discontinued, because the road is wanted for military use.

A man named Barber, who escaped from a rebel run on the James, says that unless the rebel fleet is brought into action soon, there will be no men left to work the guns, they desert so rapidly. Now they are but half manned.

## FROM SHERIDAN.

WOODSPOCK, Va., 9 P. M., Oct. 7.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant: I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic. Moving Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburg, yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point the whole country, from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, has been made untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over 70 mills filled with flour and wheat; I have driven in front of the army over four hundred stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3000 sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray valley and Little Fort valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieut. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act, all the houses within an area of five miles were burned. Since I came into the valley from Harper's Ferry, every team, every small party and straggler, has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have hitherto been in that valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day.

A party of 100 of the 8th Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah near Mount Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with 17 men while they were asleep and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that 56 of them have reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

STRASBURG, Va., Oct. 9, midnight. Lieut. Gen. Grant:—

In coming back to this point, I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the valley commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbett to attack at daylight this morning, and finish this "Savior of the Valley." The attack was handsomely made. Custer, commanding the 3rd cavalry division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the 1st cavalry division on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured 5 pieces of artillery, and Custer captured 6 pieces of artillery, with caissons, battery, forage, &c. The two divisions captured 47 wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of Rosser, Lornak, Wickham, and Col. Pollard. The number of prisoners will probably be about 330. The enemy, after being charged by our gallant cavalry, were broken and ran. They were followed by our men on the

jump 26 miles, through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here, and settle this new cavalry general. The 11 pieces of artillery captured to-day make 36 pieces captured in the valley since the 19th. Some of the artillery was new and never had been fired. The pieces are marked "Tredgar works."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

FROM SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, Oct. 9, 8 P. M.

I reached the Kenesaw mountains, October 6, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack and had ordered from Rome Gen. Corse, with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead and more than 1000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrison at Big Shanty and Acworth, and burned about 7 miles of our railroad, but we have at Allatoona and Atlanta an abundance of provisions. Hood observing our approach has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us and this army is better off than in camp.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

Gen. Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee on flat boats, above and below Florence, on the 6th inst., while he (Rousseau) was detained by the high water in Shoal Creek and Elk river. The Mobile Advertiser says Forrest completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee railroad from Franklin, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala., and captured 300 prisoners, 4 guns, 700 horses and 2500 small arms, together with 1000 negro men and children.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.

From the Democrat's Jefferson City correspondent it seems that the rebel demonstration at that place on the 7th was merely to occupy our forces while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage river. After feeling our fortifications and finding them strong they passed westward during the night. They were some 2000 strong, 15 to 20 cannon, and a long train of wagons. Gen. Pleasanton arrived on the morning of the 8th, and assumed command, and in the afternoon followed the enemy with 8000 cavalry.

Reports had reached Jefferson that we had engaged Price's rear, while Curtis, coming from Kansas, was fighting their front.

The Democrat's dispatch of to-night says:—A courier just from California 25 miles west, brings information that our cavalry were skirmishing nearly all day yesterday. In the afternoon the rebels entered California and burned the depot and a train of cars. Price has issued a proclamation stating that he had come into the State intending to remain, that he desired to make friends and not enemies, and that the depredations which had been committed were a military necessity. About four o'clock our forces placed a battery outside of California and drove the rebels out. We killed and captured over 100. Our loss was only a few wounded.

The rebels tore up about a mile of railroad track on the east side of California, and it is also torn up in several places on this side. The rebel Col. Standelette is reported to have been at Tipton last night with 5000 men moving toward Bonerville. The rebel Major Bouy, and Lt. Col. Key have been killed, and Lt. Shanks mortally wounded.

Col. Fletcher who arrived from Rolla to-night reports 1500 men repairing the Southwest Branch Railroad, and the telegraph will be working to-morrow; that the road will be opened from Rolla to Mosaic the day after; and that all is now safe at Rolla.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Oct. 12—8:40 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: Dispatches were received to-day from Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, but no military movements since my last telegram are reported. The following details of the cavalry engagement last Sunday are furnished by Sheridan:

I have seen no signs of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th. It was a square cavalry fight in which the enemy was routed, beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels except one piece of artillery and when last seen was pushing over Bad's hill near Newmarket and Keene Run, 26 miles from the battle field, to which point pursuit was kept up. The battery men, horses, &c., were captured. The horses are in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed 60 men. The one hundred men of the 8th Ohio dispersed while guarding bridges over the North Shenandoah, have all come in except the officers.

E. M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.

A negro named Stratton robbed his master, John G. Barrett, of Louisville, Ky., of \$3000 in gold. The negro and the gold were found at Cincinnati, but the police judge refused to act, and Stratton went off with his gold. A slave who in Kentucky steals his master's property is not deemed guilty of larceny. He had committed no offense against the laws of Ohio, and was charged with none. The repeal of the fugitive slave law prevented his return to his master.

In a republican procession at Cincinnati was borne a transparency representing a railroad train labeled "Chicago line," with this order attached: "Passengers are requested not to stand on the platform."

G. B. McCLELLAN, Sup't.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Hotel board at Washington—\$4.50 per day.

The New York city fireworks on the 4th of July last cost \$9974.

Garibaldi's health continues very delicate. He can only walk with crutches.

Ex-Gov. Mattison of Illinois has made half a million by selling gold "short" in New York.

The female colliers in the collier districts in England wear breeches, shirt, coat and hobnailed boots.

A soldier before Petersburg recently offered the sum of one hundred dollars for a canteen of whiskey, but could not get it.

Emma Ross of Youngstown, O., has recently recovered \$4950 damages from James Ratto for tarring and feathering her.

An English court at Leeds has recently awarded one farthing to a man of 56, who brought a suit of breach of promise against a lady of 69 years.

A deputy provost marshal who went to Harrison, Ohio, the other day to serve notices on drafted men at that place, was rotten egged and driven out of town.

The democratic story that the increase of the public debt